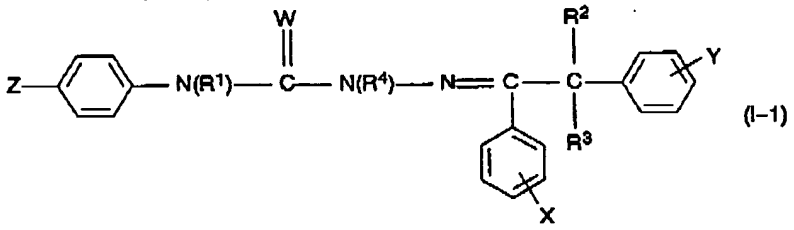
# APPENDIX I:

CLAIM AMENDMENTS:

Enter new Claims 18 to 47 as indicated in the following listing of the claims:

1. (*previously presented*) A method for controlling a pest selected from the Isoptera, Hymenoptera, Orthoptera and Psocoptera orders which comprises applying to said pest or to a wooden part or to soil in the habitat of said pest an effective amount of a hydrazine compound of formula (I-1):



(I-1)

wherein

$R^1$ represents hydrogen or $C_1$-$C_6$ alkyl;

$R^2$ and $R^3$, which may be same or different, represent hydrogen, hydroxyl, $C_1$-$C_6$ alkyl, $C_1$-$C_6$ alkoxy, $C_1$-$C_6$ alkylcarbonyl or phenylcarbonyl;

$R^4$ represents hydrogen or $C_1$-$C_6$ alkyl;

X represents 1 to 5 same or different substituents selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, $C_1$-$C_6$ alkyl and halo $C_1$-$C_6$ alkyl;

Y represents 1 to 5 same or different substituents selected from the group consisting of nitro and cyano;

Z represents halogen, cyano, $C_1$-$C_6$ alkyl, halo $C_1$-$C_6$ alkyl, $C_1$-$C_6$ alkoxy, halo $C_1$-$C_6$ alkoxy, halo $C_1$-$C_6$ alkylthio, halo $C_1$-$C_6$ alkylsulfinyl or halo $C_1$-$C_6$ alkylsulfonyl; and

W represents oxygen or sulfur.

2. - 9. (*canceled*)

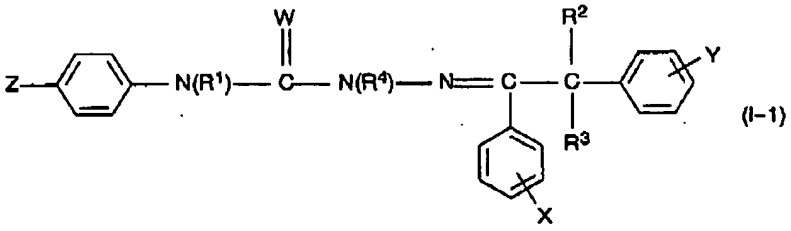
10. (*previously presented*) The method of claim 1, wherein the hydrazine compound is applied to the wooden part in an amount of 0.1 to 50 $g/m^2$, to a pest selected from the Rhinotermitidae, Termitidae, Kalotermitidae and Termopsidae families.

11. - 12. (*canceled*)

13. (*previously presented*) The method of claim 1, wherein $R^1$ to $R^4$ each denote hydrogen, X is trifluoromethyl, Y is cyano, Z is trifluoromethoxy, and W is oxygen.

14. (*previously presented*) The method of claim 1, wherein the pest is an ant or a termite.

15. (*previously presented*) A method for protecting houses or an article selected from construction materials, furniture, leather, fibers, vinyl articles, electronic wires and cables against a pest selected from the Rhinotermitidae, Termitidae, Kalotermitidae and Termopsidae families, which comprises applying an effective amount of a hydrazine compound of formula (I-1):




(I-1)

wherein

$R^1$ represents hydrogen or $C_1$-$C_6$ alkyl;

$R^2$ and $R^3$, which may be same or different, represent hydrogen, hydroxyl, $C_1$-$C_6$ alkyl, $C_1$-$C_6$ alkoxy, $C_1$-$C_6$ alkylcarbonyl or phenylcarbonyl;

$R^4$ represents hydrogen or $C_1$-$C_6$ alkyl;

X represents 1 to 5 same or different substituents selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, $C_1$-$C_6$ alkyl and halo $C_1$-$C_6$ alkyl;

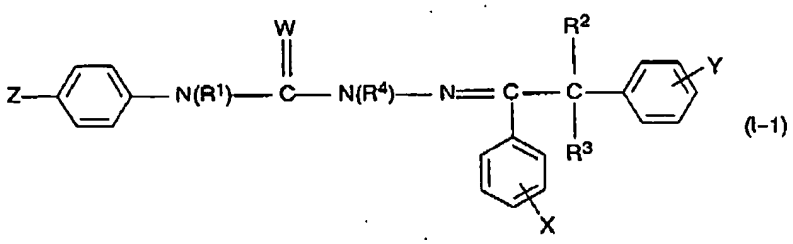
Y represents 1 to 5 same or different substituents selected from the group consisting of nitro and cyano;

Z represents halogen, cyano, $C_1$-$C_6$ alkyl, halo $C_1$-$C_6$ alkyl, $C_1$-$C_6$ alkoxy, halo $C_1$-$C_6$ alkoxy, halo $C_1$-$C_6$ alkylthio, halo $C_1$-$C_6$ alkylsulfinyl or halo $C_1$-$C_6$ alkylsulfonyl; and

W represents oxygen or sulfur,

to said pest, a habitat or a nest of said pest, to a place at which occurence of said pest is expected or to the article.

16. (*previously presented*) A method for controlling a pest from the Formicidae family in crops, which comprises applying an effective amount of a hydrazine compound of formula (I-1):



(I-1)

wherein

$R^4$ represents hydrogen or $C_1$-$C_6$ alkyl, and

X represents 1 to 5 same or different substituents selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, $C_1$-$C_6$ alkyl and halo $C_1$-$C_6$ alkyl,

$R^1$ represents hydrogen or $C_1$-$C_6$ alkyl;

$R^2$ and $R^3$, which may be same or different, represent hydrogen, hydroxyl, $C_1$-$C_6$ alkyl, $C_1$-$C_6$ alkoxy, $C_1$-$C_6$ alkylcarbonyl or phenylcarbonyl;

Y represents 1 to 5 same or different substituents selected from the group consisting of nitro and cyano;

Z represents halogen, cyano, $C_1$-$C_6$ alkyl, halo $C_1$-$C_6$ alkyl, $C_1$-$C_6$ alkoxy, halo $C_1$-$C_6$ alkoxy, halo $C_1$-$C_6$ alkylthio, halo $C_1$-$C_6$ alkylsulfinyl or halo $C_1$-$C_6$ alkylsulfonyl; and

W represents oxygen or sulfur.

to said pest, to said crops, to soil surrounding said crops or to a nest of said pest.

17. (*previously presented*) The method of claim 16, wherein the hydrazine compound is applied in an amount of from 1 to 500 g/m$^2$.

18. (*new*) The method of claim 1, wherein $R^2$ and $R^3$ are, independent of one another, hydrogen, hydroxyl or $C_1$-$C_6$-alkyl.

19. (*new*) The method of claim 18, wherein $R^2$ and $R^3$ are hydrogen.

20. (*new*) The method of claim 1, wherein X is hydrogen, halogen or halo $C_1$-$C_6$ alkyl.

21. (*new*) The method of claim 20, wherein X is halo $C_1$-$C_6$ alkyl.

22. (*new*) The method of claim 1, wherein Y is cyano.

23. (*new*) The method of claim 1, wherein Z is halogen, halo $C_1$-$C_6$ alkyl, halo $C_1$-$C_6$ alkoxy, halo $C_1$-$C_6$ alkylthio, halo $C_1$-$C_6$ alkylsulfinyl or halo $C_1$-$C_6$ alkylsulfonyl.

24. (*new*) The method of claim 23, wherein Z is halo $C_1$-$C_6$ alkoxy.

25. (*new*) The method of claim 1, wherein W is oxygen.

26. (*new*) The method of claim 1, wherein X is halo $C_1$-$C_6$ alkyl, Y is cyano, and Z is halo $C_1$-$C_6$ alkoxy.

27. (*new*) The method of claim 1, wherein $R^2$ and $R^3$ are hydrogen, X is halo $C_1$-$C_6$ alkyl, Y is cyano, Z is halo $C_1$-$C_6$ alkoxy, and W is oxygen.

28. (*new*) The method of claim 15, wherein $R^2$ and $R^3$ are, independent of one another, hydrogen, hydroxyl or $C_1$-$C_6$-alkyl.

29. (*new*) The method of claim 28, wherein $R^2$ and $R^3$ are hydrogen.

30. (*new*) The method of claim 15, wherein X is hydrogen, halogen or halo $C_1$-$C_6$ alkyl.

31. (*new*) The method of claim 30, wherein X is halo $C_1$-$C_6$ alkyl.

32. (*new*) The method of claim 15, wherein Y is cyano.

33. (*new*) The method of claim 15, wherein Z is halogen, halo $C_1$-$C_6$ alkyl, halo $C_1$-$C_6$ alkoxy, halo $C_1$-$C_6$ alkylthio, halo $C_1$-$C_6$ alkylsulfinyl or halo $C_1$-$C_6$ alkylsulfonyl.

34. (*new*) The method of claim 33, wherein Z is halo $C_1$-$C_6$ alkoxy.

35. (*new*) The method of claim 15, wherein W is oxygen.

36. (*new*) The method of claim 15, wherein X is halo $C_1$-$C_6$ alkyl, Y is cyano, and Z is halo $C_1$-$C_6$ alkoxy.

37. (*new*) The method of claim 15, wherein $R^2$ and $R^3$ are hydrogen, X is halo $C_1$-$C_6$ alkyl, Y is cyano, Z is halo $C_1$-$C_6$ alkoxy, and W is oxygen.

38. (*new*) The method of claim 16, wherein $R^2$ and $R^3$ are, independent of one another, hydrogen, hydroxyl or $C_1$-$C_6$-alkyl.

39. (*new*) The method of claim 38, wherein $R^2$ and $R^3$ are hydrogen.

40. (*new*) The method of claim 16, wherein X is hydrogen, halogen or halo $C_1$-$C_6$ alkyl.

41. (*new*) The method of claim 40, wherein X is halo $C_1$-$C_6$ alkyl.

42. (*new*) The method of claim 16, wherein Y is cyano.

43. (*new*) The method of claim 16, wherein Z is halogen, halo $C_1$-$C_6$ alkyl, halo $C_1$-$C_6$ alkoxy, halo $C_1$-$C_6$ alkylthio, halo $C_1$-$C_6$ alkylsulfinyl or halo $C_1$-$C_6$ alkylsulfonyl.

44. (*new*) The method of claim 43, wherein Z is halo $C_1$-$C_6$ alkoxy.

45. (*new*) The method of claim 16, wherein W is oxygen.

46. (*new*) The method of claim 16, wherein X is halo $C_1$-$C_6$ alkyl, Y is cyano, and Z is halo $C_1$-$C_6$ alkoxy.

47. (*new*) The method of claim 16, wherein $R^2$ and $R^3$ are hydrogen, X is halo $C_1$-$C_6$ alkyl, Y is cyano, Z is halo $C_1$-$C_6$ alkoxy, and W is oxygen.